

## WHY WE'RE IN DEBT ABROAD

## TRADE BALANCE, NOT SPECULATION, IS THE CHIEF REASON.

Mr. Paish Sends to the "Statist" a Review of the Money Situation and Deplores the Bank of England's Way of Meeting It by a 5 Per Cent. Discount Rate.

George Paish, editor of the London "Statist," has sent to his paper a letter on the real reason why there is so much American paper in the European money markets. It is the trade balance against us, he says, and not the operations of speculators. He says:

"An impression appears to be entertained in Europe that the existing situation of the European money markets is largely the work of American speculators, who are supposed to have bought large amounts of securities, and to be financing them in London and in Paris with borrowed money. The number of American finance bills would doubtless be pointed to as proof of this situation.

"There is no doubt whatever that America has borrowed largely in Europe this year and that there are a large number of American finance bills in Europe. But the reason for the creation of these bills is not that ascribed. Again, there can be no doubt that large quantities of American securities are being carried from account to account in London, and it is presumed that they are carried for American operators. I will endeavor to explain the causes that have operated to bring about the existing American indebtedness to Europe, notwithstanding her large exports of gold in the current year, and also the true situation as regards the American securities carried with borrowed money in London.

"In the first place it is essential to note that the severe depression in the manufacturing industries of the United States of 1907-08 did not extend to the agricultural industry. Every one feared that the country was for a long period of slack trade and greatly diminished his expenditures. The result was that the effects of the crisis were not merely so unpleasant as anticipated, together with the great accumulation of securities, the American people to renew their expenditures, and their purchases in the current year of everything, including buildings, have been on a great scale. Unfortunately the crops of the year were not as abundant as usual, and although the American people have bought foreign goods freely this year the sales of their own products have been relatively small, and in the first nine months of the current calendar year the exports of the United States have barely exceeded the imports.

"The explanation for the large amount of American finance bills, the exports of produce from the United States have been below the normal amount, and the imports of merchandise have been above the normal.

"I would again digress for the purpose of asking European bankers if they really consider the situation unfavorable when a great and wealthy customer owing to accidental causes over which it has no control desires an overdraft in order that it may be able to purchase the things it needs, an overdraft which it will discharge as soon as the accidental circumstances pass away."

Mr. Paish goes on to say that the expenditures by American tourists in Europe have been unprecedented and the remittances of money by foreign tourists to the United States to Europe have been very large.

"Here we have the causes of America's indebtedness to Europe. First of all she has bought European and other goods freely. Secondly, in consequence of the shortness of her crops of last year and the increased consumption of her exports of produce have been relatively light. Thirdly, her tourists have spent unusually large sums in Europe. And, finally, the remittances to the United States of money by foreign tourists have been relatively light. Thirdly, her tourists have spent unusually large sums in Europe. And, finally, the remittances to the United States of money by foreign tourists have been relatively light.

"In the last twelve months, however, the balance of merchandise exports over the merchandise imports has been only \$49,000,000, the balance of gold exports has been \$13,000,000, and the balance of silver exports has been \$2,000,000. The exports of merchandise, gold and silver have exceeded the imports by a sum of only \$75,000,000 in the last twelve months. That is to say, for the last year there is a deficiency of something like \$45,000,000, and this sum has been covered by sales of securities of one kind and another and by borrowing."

"In the first nine months of the current year the obligation of the United States to Europe for interest and for tourist expenditures probably reached \$100,000,000, and toward meeting this large sum the excess of merchandise exports over imports has been somewhat over \$18,000,000, the excess of gold exports over imports has been a little more than \$13,000,000, and the excess of silver exports over imports has been \$2,000,000, a total excess of only \$33,000,000, making a deficiency of \$67,000,000. Thus there was a deficiency of about \$75,000,000. A large portion of this deficiency has been settled by the investment of permanent capital by Europe in the United States. There is no statistical information of the extent of these capital investments, but the information supplied by banking houses here as to the amount of bonds and stocks placed in Europe this year shows that the European investment has been large. It has apparently been nearly \$40,000,000, leaving a balance still to be settled of about \$27,000,000. It is this latter balance and not the operations of speculators which is responsible for the relatively large amount of American paper now in the European money markets.

"Before discussing the probable method by which this indebtedness will be settled I would ask European bankers, and especially French bankers, to consider the question carefully of adopting a more friendly attitude toward so valuable a customer as the United States, especially at a time such as the present, when, owing to weather conditions, it is indebted to Europe for a larger sum than usual. There can be no doubt whatever that notwithstanding the American tariff the United States is one of the most valuable customers which Europe has at its disposal.

"In these circumstances it is not desirable that the European banks should display a benevolent attitude toward American monetary requirements when owing to an accident which has nothing to do with the trade balance is temporarily adverse? Surely it would have been possible for the French banks and the Bank of France to have purchased bills freely at the profitable rates current last week and to have presented the advance in the Bank of England rate to the market, a step which has caused a thrill of uneasiness to pass round the whole business world. If European bankers were under the impression that the large amount of American paper now in circulation is the result of speculation in the Stock Exchange, and that it was necessary to check the speculation at any hazard, they were entirely mistaken. I have shown that the large amount of American paper now in existence is the result of the free purchases by America of European goods and the liberal expenditures of American tourists in Europe. There is a somewhat common fallacy abroad that prices of securities cannot rise in the absence of a great speculative account. Every one on this side believes in the prosperity of the United States, and I learn that many of the great

## TO EXAMINE COOK'S EVIDENCE

## GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY COMMITTEE GOING TO COPENHAGEN

With a Request That They Be Allowed to Be Present When Cook's Papers Are Examined—Cook Himself in Town Too Busy to Answer Any Questions.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The State Department to-day declined to take any action in the polar controversy between adherents of Commander Peary and Dr. Cook. A delegation representing the National Geographic Society called on the Department in an effort to have the authorities of the University of Copenhagen allow the society to inspect Dr. Cook's polar data. The details of their request were not made public. The members of the delegation were Henry Gannett, John Joy Edson, James H. Gore, Gilbert Grosvenor and F. V. Coville. The Geographic Society, it was said, is contemplating the sending of a committee to Copenhagen. The society has announced its intention of passing on the question of the authenticity of the polar observations made by Commander Peary and Dr. Cook. In response to a telegram Commander Peary submitted his data, which were approved by the society. Dr. Cook, however, has declined to submit his data to the society, but intends to carry out his promise to place it first in the hands of the scientists of the University of Copenhagen. Several weeks ago the society cabled to the university asking the Danish scientists if they would yield their prior claim to the inspection of Dr. Cook's records and allow the Geographic Society to pass on them first. This the Danish scientists declined to do.

It is now understood to be the intention of the Geographic Society to send a committee to Copenhagen to ask the authorities of the university to allow them to be present during the examination of Dr. Cook's data. It is believed here that they hope to obtain the aid of the State Department in accomplishing this purpose. The Department, however, has taken the position of absolute neutrality and has declined to send any instructions to Maurice Francis Egan, the American Minister at Copenhagen, to aid the society in its object. The members of the committee selected by the Geographic Society to go to Copenhagen will have the usual letters of introduction from the State Department, but no other assistance will be extended to them.

The National Geographic Society sent this telegram to the university at Copenhagen to-night:

The National Geographic Society is about to send representatives to Copenhagen. As our committee had access to the original records of Commander Peary we respectfully request the University of Copenhagen to grant them the courtesy of being present at the official examination of Dr. Cook's papers. M. Francis Egan.

The committee to be chosen to go to Copenhagen will probably consist of three of the following scientists: Henry Gannett, chief geographer of the United States Geological Survey; Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester, U. S. N., retired; and Dr. S. P. Henshaw, U. S. N., retired. Dr. Henshaw is superintendent of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Prof. J. Howard Gore, professor of geology at the University of Washington.

It was said to-night that this committee will leave shortly for Copenhagen because of the desire of the society to settle the matter as promptly as possible. If the authorities of the University of Copenhagen are not willing to allow the American scientists to be present at the official examination of Dr. Cook's data, the members of the committee will remain there and request an opportunity of inspecting Dr. Cook's records as soon after the Danish scientists have passed upon them as possible.

OTTAWA, Nov. 4.—Capt. Bernier denied to-day a statement from New York that he had invited Dr. Cook to accompany him on the Arctic cruise which he is to start on next spring at the instance of the Canadian Government. In a letter to the secretary of the Arctic Club in New York he said:

I stated that I would be glad to help Dr. Cook prove his case, and I would be glad to compare his with my observations. Personally, I would like to have the doctor join me, but I have no authority to invite him. That would be a matter for the Government.

Capt. Bernier was asked if he was willing to take Dr. Cook with him.

"If the Government has no objections I shall invite him to come," was the reply. "I think he got to the pole. I believe both Cook and Peary got to the pole."

Dr. Frederick A. Cook refused yesterday to make any statement relative to the action taken in Washington by the National Geographic Society in declaring that Commander E. Peary had reached the pole. All day he remained in seclusion preparing his statement for the judges at the University of Copenhagen.

Waiter Lonsdale, Dr. Cook's secretary, said last night:

"The reason Dr. Cook will not voice his opinions regarding the announcement made by the National Geographic Society is because he appreciates that whatever he may say at this time means simply adding new fuel to the flame of the controversy. He is working night and day collecting voluminous corroborative evidence and writing the final journal of his records and observations."

"I am not prepared to state at this time whether Dr. Cook will submit his statement to the National Geographic Society after it has been examined by the authorities at the University of Copenhagen. Dr. Cook appreciates that nothing can be accomplished by questioning the action of the society and that is why he is exerting every effort to despatch his records at the earliest possible moment."

John H. Bradley, the explorer's financial backer, said last night:

"Dr. Cook has been so busy since his return that I have been able to see him only once and then for less than five minutes. I am in a position to say if he will comply with any request made by the National Geographic Society to submit to it his statement of his dash to the pole. I do not think he will let any body of scientists examine it until after the University of Copenhagen has finished with it."

PARSONS ASKS FOR NAUGHT

For His Machine From the Fusion Officials

Elect Chairman Parsons of the Republican county committee doesn't seem to look for any particular patronage from the fusion members of the new administration.

"No one elected on the fusion ticket," he said, "is under any obligation to consider the Republican organization in the matter of appointments. As a party the Republican organization does not expect to receive recognition, nor as a party will any request be made by it of the members of the coming administration. The anti-Tammany candidates pledged themselves to give the best administration they are capable of giving and naturally they will pick out the best men they can find to help them fulfill that pledge. They are pledged to use every effort to destroy Tammany Hall and all that it stands for. I am in no way concerned with the fact that they will not appoint men who are not identified with Tammany Hall. The failure of the voters to elect Mr. Barnard was a bitter disappointment to me. He would have made a splendid Mayor, but he will be heard from again and will remain a prominent and influential figure in this city."

## GOV. HUGHES'S APPOINTMENTS.

## Dennis McCarthy Fiscal Supervisor and Joseph Ripley Barge Canal Engineer.

ALBANY, Nov. 4.—Gov. Hughes to-day appointed Dennis McCarthy of Syracuse to succeed Charles N. Bissell as Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities to fill the unexpired term ending June 9, 1912. The salary is \$4,000 and expenses. The Governor also appointed Joseph Ripley of Albany as a member of the advisory board of consulting engineers for the barge canal to succeed William A. Brackenridge, resigned. This salary is \$7,500 and expenses and the term lasts until the completion of the barge canal. Both appointments must be confirmed by the State Senate.

Mr. McCarthy has had wide experience in character of work as is familiar with the charitable institutions of the State. He was appointed in 1898 by Gov. Roosevelt as a member of the State Board of Charities, to which he was reappointed in 1907 by Gov. Hughes. He has taken an active part in the work of the State board, serving as a member of important subcommittees.

Mr. McCarthy is a resident of Syracuse, where he was born in 1854. His father was Mayor of Syracuse, member of Congress, member of the State Senate and the head of a large dry goods firm. Upon his death Mr. McCarthy succeeded him in this business. In 1896 he became president of St. Joseph's Hospital in Syracuse and held that position until he was appointed a member of the State Board of Charities. He remained in active business until recently and is now a director of the First National Bank of Syracuse and trustee of the Syracuse Savings Bank. In 1906 he was president of the Syracuse Chamber of Commerce. He was instrumental in 1908 in obtaining the law providing for the extension of the juvenile court system and the probation of young offenders to the several cities of the State. By appointment of Gov. Hughes he served in 1905 as a member of the commission to report upon the probation system. As a result of the investigations of this commission the State Probation Commission was established in 1906.

Mr. McCarthy after his appointment to-day filed with the Secretary of State his resignation as a member of the State Board of Charities for the Fifth Judicial district and as a member of the commission to establish the State Training School for Boys on the site selected by the commission in Westchester county.

Mr. Ripley is a resident of Albany. He became advisory engineer to the State Superintendent of Public Works in 1907 and is familiar with the work of the barge canal and with the operation and maintenance of the Erie Canal. Mr. Ripley was born in St. Clair, Mich., in 1854; his father was a native of Albany. He studied civil engineering in the University of Michigan and became a surveyor of Chippewa county, Michigan, after his graduation. Subsequently he was employed on the St. Mary's Falls Canal as United States inspector of masonry and United States assistant engineer. He was assistant engineer in charge of surveys and plans for the Birmingham Canal in Alabama in 1897, after which he became general superintendent of the St. Mary's Falls Canal and River, holding that position until 1906. He was appointed a member of the advisory board of engineers for the Panama Canal in 1908 and in the following year he was assistant engineer in charge of designing and constructing locks and dams and regulating works for the Panama Canal. He became assistant chief engineer of the Panama Canal in 1907. Mr. Ripley has had wide experience as consulting engineer with reference to canals and locks and has done much constructive work in connection with canals.

## NEW STATE COMPTROLLER.

Gov. Hughes in Doubt as to How Long His Appointment Can Serve.

ALBANY, Nov. 4.—Gov. Hughes had a long conference to-day with Attorney-General O'Malley on the question of whether or not the Governor had the right under the State Constitution to appoint a successor to the late Comptroller Charles H. Gaus to serve until the end of the term, December 31, 1910, or only until such time as the Legislature meets in January and elects a successor to Mr. Gaus. It is expected that an opinion from the Attorney-General on this question will be forthcoming soon.

It was suggested to-day that if it were determined that the Governor's appointee would serve only until the session of the Legislature early in January the Governor might make no appointment at all, but permit Deputy Comptroller Otto Kelsey to continue to serve as acting Comptroller until such time as the Legislature elects a new State Comptroller in the first week in January.

## Mayor Wheeler of Utica to Be Urged for State Comptroller.

UTICA, Nov. 4.—Mayor Thomas Wheeler of this city, one of the Republican war-horses of Oneida county, who failed of reelection to the Mayoralty last Tuesday, is to be put forward by his friends for appointment to the office of State Comptroller, made vacant by the recent death of Charles H. Gaus of Albany. The matter will be formally brought to the attention of Gov. Hughes immediately by persons on terms of close intimacy with him and the selection of Mayor Wheeler will be strongly urged.

## Several Assembly Committees Have Vacant Chairmanships.

ALBANY, Nov. 4.—Vacancies in a few important Assembly committees will be found by Speaker Wadsworth when he comes to make the committee designations for the next session. New chairmen will be named for the committees on Cities, Taxation, Banks, Labor and Industries and Codes, the present chairmen not having been re-elected. All of the members of the Assembly Rules Committee were re-elected except Beverley R. Robinson of Manhattan, who declined a re-nomination.

## Nebraska Still Unconquered.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 4.—Fifty-six of the ninety-one counties in Nebraska have so far reported. Both State chairmen claim their judicial tickets are elected but neither knows because of the paucity of returns. The figures compiled show that Sedgwick, the low man on the Republican ticket, leads Sullivan, the high man on the Democratic ticket, by 1,600 votes.

## SUICIDE AFTER LAST RITES.

Tuberculous Victim Throws Himself From Window After Priest Leaves.

Frank Ryan, 23 years old, a drug clerk of 201 East 104th street, who has been suffering from tuberculosis for a year, sent yesterday for Father Dolan of Saint Luke's Catholic Church and asked that the last rites of the church be administered to him.

As soon as Father Dolan left Ryan went to the window of the fourth floor and threw himself out, landing in the yard. The ambulance from the Harlem Hospital was summoned, but Ryan had died before it came.

## GAYNOR TALKS TO CHICAGO

## SAYS ESTIMATE BOARD HAS ONLY A LITTLE POWER.

Nearly All Its Duties Marked Out and Limited by Law—He Is the Appointing Authority—Attacks W. Bayard Cutting and Takes Whack at Newspapers.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—The Evening Post to-night publishes an interview from E. R. Clark, its New York correspondent, with Mayor-elect William J. Gaynor.

Mr. Gaynor wanted to know how the Chicago people viewed the administration of Mayor Buss, says Mr. Clark, and he expressed an interest in our playground park system. When he got down to his own statement the Mayor-elect said:

"Our Government here is different from that of Chicago. The powers of the Mayor here are very great. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment has really nothing to do with the executive government of the city. The Mayor appoints the heads of all departments and has control and direction of them, and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment has nothing to do with the matter whatever."

"That board votes the funds. In other words, it makes up the budget with the Mayor. But the expenses of the city are largely fixed by statute, so that the voting of the money therefore is merely perfunctory."

"In other respects, like the voting of funds for the building of the subways, the board plays an important part. But there was a plank in the platform of each of the parties that the subways should be built, so there is little or no controversy about that."

"I hope you do not think out in Chicago that I am contentious or quarrelsome. I would go ten blocks out of my way to avoid any kind of a quarrel. The few quarrels I have had have been with accountants who want to rob the treasury and

spoliate the funds of the city. I have never quarreled with my associates. "The man I am down on is the respectable fellow who gets away with a million of the city's money and then hires some committee to discover that \$5 to much was paid for a ton of straw and make big noise about it. You can say out in Chicago that I know I will stop that sort of business."

"We have a chap here named Cutting who had some property which was assessed on the tax rolls at \$1,078,000. He and his brother were great reformers here in politics. After they did this job of them had to retire for the time being, for fear it would be mentioned, and I have mentioned it a good deal during this campaign."

"If Leader Murphy's brother even sold a piece of land to the city they would never hear the end of it here; but a fellow with a fine name like W. Bayard Cutting can do almost anything of the kind with the certainty that the newspapers will say nothing about it. Is that the kind of newspapers you have out in Chicago, I wonder?"

Brierley Monoplane Due Here on Sunday

Edward L. Robson, civil engineer and a friend of Rodman Wanamaker, arrived yesterday by the White Star liner Adriatic. He said that he had shipped a Brierley monoplane bought by Mr. Wanamaker by the French line freighter Florida due here on Sunday. The airplane is exactly the same model as the one in which Brierley crossed the English Channel. Mr. Wanamaker will make flights in the monoplane near Philadelphia probably in the latter part of this month.

## Stabbed With Poisoned Silhouette, Doctors Say.

Frederick Cerza, a contractor of Corona, is in a serious condition in the Flushing Hospital. As he was returning home just after nightfall on Wednesday evening he was set upon by three men, who knocked him down and stabbed him in the back with a poisoned silhouette. He was found helpless and sent to the hospital.

The physicians did not consider the stab wound in the side dangerous until yesterday, when they became convinced that the cut was made with a poisoned silhouette.

## THE MINUTE MAN GETS INTO ONE OF HIS \$35 OVERCOATS

## HE IS IMMEDIATELY CONSCIOUS THAT HE IS CLOTHED IN A GARMENT OF SUPERIORITY AND DISTINCTION.

There are reasons for it:—Luxurious silk linings, fabrics out of the general order, and a style and tailoring that bespeak the overcoat of the well groomed man.

WM. VOGEL & SON, Two Broadway Stores at Houston Street at 44th Street

YOUR WATCH IS YOUR TIME TABLE

Between NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA VIA NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

A TWO HOUR TRAIN EVERY HOUR ON THE HOUR

WALTHAM WATCHES

When buying a Waltham watch always ask your jeweler for one adjusted to temperature and position.

Best & Co.

Boys' and Young Men's Clothing

Five Ways In Which We Assure Satisfaction

Your satisfaction with our Boys' and Young Men's Clothing is assured by these five points of superiority:—

Materials—

the best, all fabrics being thoroughly tested for color and durability before accepted.

Workmanship—

carefully done, mostly by hand, under expert supervision, in our own workrooms.

Styles—

designed by our own specialists, the originators of Boys' fashions.

Assortment—

the largest. In no other establishment does Young Men's and Boys' Clothing receive such undivided attention.

Prices—

lower than elsewhere, by the subtraction of all but the manufacturer's profit.

60-62 West 23d Street

## BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

## Dependable Quality

is not found in hastily constructed Pianos under unknown or untried names—to make a good Piano requires time. The best materials and workmanship, time, energy and skill devoted to the exclusive object of making Pianos have resulted in the

## Sterling Piano

being recognized the world over as a standard for its musical excellence. Nothing has been neglected in its manufacture to make it equal the best, no matter what the price. Fifty years manufacturing and selling experience speaks well of the high reputation of this Piano. Investigate our liberal charge account system.

Send for our 1910 Catalogue. Telephone 2092 Main.

## The Sterling Piano

Largest Exclusive Piano House in Greater New York. 518-520 Fulton St., Cor. Nassau Place, BROOKLYN

Subject: \$35 Overcoats

Clean Cut

This phrase, more frequently applied than any other to "F. S. & U." shoes, is perhaps the most precise that could be used. We make shoes for men in the way men like shoes made. Whatever their style or whatever their purpose, "F. S. & U." shoes are clean cut.

## French Shriner &amp; Urner

153 BROADWAY, Singer Building. 386 BROADWAY, Corner Franklin. 149 WEST 42d STREET, Between 5th and 6th. Brooklyn—367 Ch. 510 Fulton Street. Chicago—Philadelphia. Agencies throughout the United States.

## Waltham Watches

Waltham Watches FOR SALE AT RETAIL BY

Howard & Co. 578 Fifth Avenue